

PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE STUDY OF MANKIND.

Characteristics of These Latter Day Crowds at Jackson Park—A Survey of the Leather Building—The Catholic Educational Exhibit—A New Mineral.

After all, "the proper study of mankind is man," and the World's fair is his apotheosis. Never before in the world's history has there been such an opportunity to study all that was grand, noble, glorious in human achievement; never before such a chance to study man himself, not only in the dry scientific anthropological way, but in that more general and much more satisfactory manner that simply notes traits of character and individual idiosyncrasies without seeking to divine their causes and consequences.

The student of human nature has had grand opportunities in the crowds at the fair, and these crowds have never been more interesting than during the phenomenal rushes of these latter days, which have brought the sturdier and more picturesque classes of humanity, the farmers, the tradesmen, the mechanics, whom the earlier days found too busy to attend.

They come in thousands from all sorts of places, in all sorts of costume, with all sorts of characteristics of physiognomy and speech. It is easy to tell that many of them have never been in a big city before. It is easy to tell that many of them have had to practice a great deal of economy to get here at all. Though not invariably dressed, they are uniformly good natured. Though not always accomplished in the catch points of etiquette, they are nearly always polite and deferential to strangers. Though not universally well instructed in the learning of the schools, they are generally readers and thinkers. The errors they make prove this as well as anything. When a man mis-



calls a thing, it is generally because it reminds him of something else he has read about, and when he makes "safe" rhyme with "safe" it shows that he is more used to print than to pronunciation.

Some of them wander about in an aimless, desultory sort of way, their open-eyed astonishment plainly showing that their fondest expectations are more than realized. Others go through the different buildings in a systematic fashion that indicates their intention to see all they can. But the great majority combine systematic inspection of what they are most interested in with incidental general tours about the rest of the exposition. All of them must go home with enlarged ideas of the dignity of art, the potency of science and the preeminence of human labor.

It would be interesting and amusing to calculate, if it were possible, the number of pairs of shoes that have been worn out by people promenading about the exposition. Enough probably to keep an ordinary team of creaking bays for a long time. But the two model shoe factories in the Leather building might reasonably be expected to keep up with the demand, for they turn out an average of 500 pairs of shoes a day. One of them is run by eastern men and the other by westerners, and they furnish admirable reasons why good footwear is cheap.

"There is nothing like leather," says an old apothegm, and the person who disputes the truth of it ought to be compelled to enumerate the variety of articles made of it on exhibition here. Life is too short for the ordinary person to attempt it. That saying, by the way, will probably soon be amended to read, "There is nothing like American leather," for our tanners are fast achieving superiority in fields where foreigners were supposed to be unapproachable. There used to be a superstition that what is called Russia leather could not be made here, but it is now a fact accomplished, small and all. There are kids and calfs, too, in the American section that experts say cannot be told from the best French specimens, and American leather men are already entitled to seats on the front benches.

The Catholic educational exhibit in the Liberal Arts building, properly studied, is as good as a liberal course in pedagogy. Its comprehensiveness is amazing, its arrangement well high perfect, though there is a lack of sufficient space. The results will stand the test of critical comparison with any system of public education, and the intention of having them so compared is evident. Kindergartens, manual training schools and schools for the deaf, dumb and blind are all represented and show that American Catholics, while determined to have their own schools, are also determined they shall not be of an inferior kind.

Mexico has in the Mines building some remarkable specimens of a new mineral, rose garnet, which experts pronounce the best ornamental stone of modern times. It is a gray marble, containing garnet masses that look like inlaid mosaic work, embracing varieties of color, deep red, delicate yellow and milky white, in seemingly innumerable tints. It is harder than granite and more durable, but can be worked as easily as any of the best stones. There is but one known deposit of it, in the state of Morelos, but there is sufficient there to make it commercially available for such purposes as only is now devoted to. Cut into slabs, columns, spheres and geometric designs, as the specimens shown are, the material takes a beautiful polish, while some of the garnet cut into gem shape shows its usefulness for jewelry.

One of the curious things in the Mines building is in the Japanese exhibit. It is a large model illustrating the old method of mining in the head of the mikado. When closed, the model shows the outside of a hill, and the miners are represented as going to and from a shrine dedicated to the god of the mountain. When the model is opened, the men are to be seen engaged in the performance of their duties in the old fashion, which they no longer follow. Japan is very rich in minerals, and her mines seem to have felt the stimulus of her sociological revolution as much as any of her institutions. All the most modern methods of mining are in vogue there now, and under the system of private instead of governmental ownership a mining epidemic is said to prevail.

C. T. BAXTER.

American Taste in Architecture.
Our domestic architecture is in a state when we look at it from the standpoint of external appearance; when people could borrow money to add all sorts of experiences in the shape of wild looking porches and extravagant dormers, obtrusive gables and towers, that have been built for the most part in designs showing the extreme of coarseness. So it is that in the streets of many of our towns we have veritable architectural deliriums, each builder undertaking to outdo the others in extreme and exaggerated effects. These designs are outline, molding and general details are as fierce and prolix as possible, and when it comes to their painting they scream.

DANIEL DEFOE, SIXTH.

A Living Descendant of the Great Author of "Robinson Crusoe."

The British bark Priorhill had a young man who bears a great name on board when she sailed up New York bay recently. He came unheralded and unannounced and not even as a privileged passenger, but his name is one that will cause a thrill of pleasure in the heart of every boy in the land and revive agreeable recollections in the mind of every one who has ever been a boy. He is none other than Daniel Defoe, the great-great-grandson of the author of "Robinson Crusoe."



DANIEL DEFOE AND DANIEL DEFOE VI.

He is not an author yet himself, but there is no knowing where his genius may lead him. Just now he is serving the last six months of his apprenticeship on the Priorhill and acting as cook in the galley.

He is a bright, good natured young man of 19 years, without a trace of conceit about him and none of the sailor's swagger. He is light complexioned, has blue eyes, well cut features and a firm chin. His appearance is altogether pleasing, and he is popular with his shipmates. He doesn't like the sea so well as he thought he would and is glad his apprenticeship is nearly over. This is the account he gave of himself as he stirred a mutton stew on the galley stove.

"I was born in Chelmsford, and lived there until I received a presentation to the old Blue Coat school in London (Daniel called it Bluecoat). This was given to me on account of my name by Sir John Whitaker, lord mayor of London. It is a famous school, founded 200 years ago, and is attended by many of the bloody young swells of England. I staid there five years; it didn't cost me a cent, and a fine time I had there. When I left, I was apprenticed to a grocery shop and staid there a month, but I couldn't stand it, so I went to sea."

The scribe was not an old man himself and asked Daniel if he didn't care for Crusoe adventures. To which the young man answered: "No, I thought of that once when we passed the Isle of Juan Fernandez a year ago, but when my time is up I will go ashore and stay there. There is no strain of sailor blood in my family that I know of. My grandfather was a sea captain, and the only one that followed the sea, except myself. The first Daniel Defoe was not a sailor, though a good story teller. We have no family traditions about him that have not been printed. He seems to have been a great favorite with Queen Anne and the rest of them at court. He got in a good deal more trouble with the authorities, though, than I ever hope to have."

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.
He Has Distinguished Himself in the Military and Diplomatic Service.

The appointment of Sir Henry Wylie Norman to be viceroy of India seems to have taken the political world of England by surprise. It was unexpected and in many respects at variance with precedents and the unwritten laws that have generally prevailed. The custom has been to appoint only civilians to the place. India is of course largely held by military domination, but it has not been deemed politic to emphasize that fact by making a soldier viceroy. Service under the government in India has also generally been considered a grave disqualification, the theory being that the viceroy should not be a man of local or provincial views, but one who will govern in the interest of the whole empire and not alone of India itself.

Both these theories have been violated by Sir Henry's appointment. He is a soldier, and the greater part of his military service has been rendered in India, besides which he was for years a government official there. Sir Henry's experience of five years as governor of Queensland, supplemented by his intimate knowledge of Indian affairs, ought certainly to be considered in estimating his qualifications, and it is to be noticed that not even the severest of his critics has ventured to suggest that he is unfit.



SIR HENRY NORMAN.

Sir Henry Norman joined the Bengal army in 1844 and served as adjutant to the Third native infantry throughout the Punjab campaign in 1848-9. He was in succeeding campaigns; was at the relief of Lucknow and the operations at Cawnpore. He was in 1862 military secretary to the government of India; in 1870 member of the viceroy's council, and in 1878 member of the council of India. In 1883 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and in 1888 was transferred to Queensland. He is about 45 years of age and has won honors and decorations enough to entitle him to a whole alphabet of capital letters after his name if their specification were attempted.

Wealthy, but Destitute.
Two little girls, Gertrude and Ethel Hedger, who are heiresses to \$100,000 each, were recently arraigned as vagrants in a London police court. They are wards in chancery, and their fortune is so securely locked up that they are practically destitute and unable to procure decent surroundings, clothing or education.

She Gave Him a Check.
"But for my husband I might have gone to jail once," laughed a bright little business woman the other day. "It was in honeymoon time, and like many brides I thought all my husband's belongings were mine and what was mine was my own, so the saying goes. During his absence a man called with a bill for \$80. I got the check-book and made out a check, signed my husband's name and paid the account. The next day a bank messenger came in with what he said was a forgery, and for awhile the air was blue. Finally I mustered courage to explain, but since then I have never signed my husband's name to a check or opened his letters. I find the rule 'mind your own business' works as well at home as in the store."—New York Sun.

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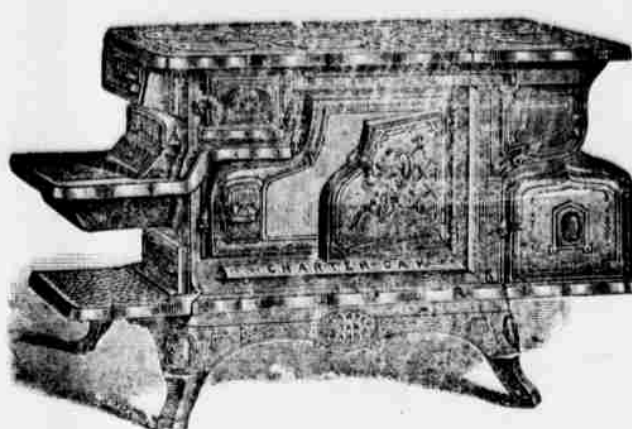
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